

STATE-WIDE VICTORY CONTINUES TO GROW

Belated and Scattered Returns Pile Up Majority Recorded for "Dry" Forces.

FINAL COUNT ABOUT 35,000

Few Changes When Official Count Is Made Will Not Change Result More Than Few Hundred Votes One Way or Other.

State-wide prohibition's victory at the polls in Virginia continues to grow. Only a few scattered, belated returns from Tuesday's election were received yesterday, and they merely served to increase the majority rolled up by the "dry" forces. This majority, it is now conceded, will be about 35,000. Practically all the counties still to be reported are from counties already "dry," and where a victory for State-wide is assured. There will be various minor changes in the returns from the various counties when the official count is made, but they will not be sufficient to change the result more than a few hundred votes, one way or the other.

Heavy Majority in Halifax.
SOUTH BOSTON, Va., September 23.—Complete returns give the official vote for Halifax County, 1,315 votes for State-wide prohibition and 791 for local option, giving Halifax a majority for the dry by 724 votes. South Boston polled 225 for State-wide and 155 against, giving the dry a majority of 70.

Dry's Sweep in Amherst.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
LYNCHBURG, Va., September 23.—Correct, but unofficial, returns from yesterday's election in Amherst County, show a majority of 350 for State-wide prohibition. The detailed vote is not available here. The Monroe precinct, where the divisional terminals of the Southern Railway are located, although acting as a "dry" county, was shot and instantly killed during a drunken brawl, gave 55 to 1 for State-wide. Nearly every precinct in the county voted "dry."

Result in Craig.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW CASTLE, Va., September 23.—Craig County gave 321 for State-wide prohibition and 143 against.

Frederick's Official Vote.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WINCHESTER, Va., September 23.—Frederick County's official vote for State-wide is 285, against 148.

Heavy "Dry" Majority.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
LEXINGTON, Va., September 23.—Complete unofficial returns from all precincts in Rockbridge and Buena Vista counties, show 914 votes for State-wide prohibition and 16 for local option, giving the dry a majority in Rockbridge and Buena Vista is 444.

Page for Local Option.
LURAY, Va., September 23.—Thirteen hundred and eighteen votes were polled in Page County yesterday for State-wide prohibition and 244 against State-wide.

RESULT IN VIRGINIA AN AID TO MARYLAND

Maryland Anti-Saloon League Derives Great Comfort From Victory of Dry Forces.

BALTIMORE, September 23.—Members and officials of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League are rejoicing over the triumph of the prohibition movement in Virginia. They see in it a tremendous boost that they believe will result in similar victories in this State. Representatives of the league, at the election in the neighboring State is "a hard blow," but apparently they are not terrified at the effect it might have on Maryland.

The Virginia majority was magnificent," Dr. T. M. Hare, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said. "I firmly believe that it will prove the strongest sort of an impetus toward the passage of the enabling bill to establish State-wide prohibition in Maryland."

"Furthermore, I think that it cannot but have a strong effect on Congress, and that the Hobson-Schuyler bill now has a better chance than ever."

Colonel William A. Boykin, president of the Distillers and Wholesalers Association of Maryland, is just as optimistic in the other direction, though he admits the Virginia election is a severe setback to the liquor interests.

"I think that it cannot but have a strong effect on Congress, and that the Hobson-Schuyler bill now has a better chance than ever."

Special Local Data for Yesterday.
12 noon temperature..... 89
1 P. M. temperature..... 91
Maximum temperature up to 8
P. M. temperature..... 95
Minimum temperature up to 8
P. M. temperature..... 68
Mean temperature..... 78
Normal temperature..... 69
Excess in temperature..... 12
Deficiency in temperature since March 1..... 2.22
Accumulated deficiency in temperature since January 1..... 2.41
Accumulated deficiency in rainfall since January 1..... 8.29

Local Observation S. P. M. Yesterday.
Temperature..... 89
Humidity..... 43
Wind-velocity..... S.
Weather..... Clear

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(At S. P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)
Place..... Ther. H. T. L. T. Weather.

Asheville.....	70	80	56	Clear
Atlanta.....	78	84	64	Clear
Atlantic City.....	76	78	66	Clear
Boston.....	70	72	61	Clear
Buffalo.....	56	64	56	Rain
Chicago.....	60	62	50	Clear
Denver.....	66	70	50	Clear
Detroit.....	62	64	52	Cloudy
Galveston.....	72	76	72	Clear
Hatteras.....	72	80	70	Rain
Hayes.....	70	72	60	Clear
Jacksonville.....	74	84	70	Clear
Kansas City.....	68	72	50	Clear
Louisville.....	72	76	60	Cloudy
Montgomery.....	78	86	66	Clear
New Orleans.....	76	86	74	Rain
New York.....	78	88	70	Clear
Norfolk.....	78	88	70	Clear
Oklahoma.....	66	72	48	Clear
Pittsburgh.....	72	76	62	Cloudy
Raleigh.....	74	84	62	Cloudy
St. Louis.....	64	68	52	Clear
St. Paul.....	60	64	50	Clear
Savannah.....	74	84	70	Clear
Spokane.....	78	84	70	Clear
Tampa.....	84	88	70	Clear
Washington.....	78	82	62	Clear
Winnipeg.....	56	66	44	Clear
Wynneville.....	64	68	56	Clear

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
September 24, 1914.
Sun rises..... 6:00 Morning..... 8:19
Sun sets..... 6:05 Evening..... 9:04

NEW COMMERCE TREATY WITH RUSSIA PROBABLE

Recent Manifestations of Friendship for United States Expected to Lead to Negotiations.

WILL SIGN PEACE CONVENTION

To Be Drawn Along Same Lines as Those With Great Britain, France, Spain and China, Favorably Reported During Day by Senate.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Russia's manifestation of friendship for the United States expressed in her announced intention to sign a peace convention treaty may lead to negotiations for a treaty of commerce and navigation, to replace the one abrogated during the last administration. This was the view of many diplomats and officials when it became known that Secretary Bryan had received word of intention of the Russian government to negotiate a treaty along the same lines as those with Great Britain, France, Spain and China, reported favorably to-day by the Senate. These treaties would submit all disputes that cannot be settled by diplomacy to a permanent commission for investigation during a period of one year.

Officials expressed the view that Russia's reported modification of stringent regulations against the Jews because of their loyalty to the government in its struggle in the present European war might pave the way for an understanding for a new treaty. The other treaty was denounced by Congress and because imperative January 1, 1915, because it was interpreted by Russia as a promise to grant citizenship to American Jews from her dominions. Afterwards, Russia remained inflexible, and it came to be understood here that any negotiations for a new pact must be initiated by the United States. The Russian government gave no indication it would discontinue its practice of excluding American Jews from Russia, and it was intimated that should a new treaty be entered into it would omit any reference to free travel of Americans in Russia.

Secretary Bryan announced to-night that Sweden had agreed to sign a peace commission treaty. This brings the number of peace treaties up to 28, including those negotiated and in process of consummation. Neither Germany nor Japan has signed a willingness to sign similar pacts as yet, but the subject is under consideration by them.

MORE THAN 1,100 LOST IN NORTH SEA DISASTER

(Continued From Fifth Page.)

were swimming around the doomed vessel.

SINKING OF WARSHIPS

LONDON, September 23.—The swift and silent destruction yesterday in the North Sea of three big British cruisers, which cost \$12,000,000, has brought home the risks of modern naval warfare. The unseen enemy crept upon the Aboukir, then the Hogue and then the Cressy, and one after another the cruisers were killed, and sank. The whole affair was over in twenty minutes.

Survivors brought to Dutch and British ports declare there were three German submarines in the attacking force (some say five), and that the cruiser Cressy or the Lowestoft accounted for two of them. The Admiralty, however, does not yet confirm the statement that any of the German craft were destroyed, and it is possible that none were seen. Experts say a submarine might easily slip from London, on the upper mouth of the channel, and attack any British ship it happened to meet and return home.

Neither the navy nor the state, as their feeling is voiced in the newspapers, is dismayed, and the call on the Admiralty is for more aggressive action.

The public, however, finds some consolation in the statement of the Admiralty last night that the command of the sea had resulted in the maintenance of ocean traffic by 4,000 merchantmen with the loss of only twelve by capture since the beginning of the war.

ACCOUNT OF SINKING
BY CAPTAIN BERKHOUT
The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Rotterdam sends the following account of the sinking of the cruisers by Captain Berkout, of the Titan, who saved over 100 of the British sailors:

"The fight took place about 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, at which time I saw a German submarine tearing away at great speed.

"Far away on the horizon I saw three cruisers, the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, and, after a while, I noticed that one of them had gone. I did not pay particular attention at the time, but when I next turned to look for them, I noticed another had disappeared. There was some smoke and I heard a slight explosion.

"At once I dashed in their direction and on arriving in the vicinity I lowered away two boats to rescue a large number of men whom I saw swimming about in the water. Altogether I picked up 111 men, and three officers. One of the officers was Commander W. S. Sells, of Portsmouth. His wrist watch had stopped at five minutes past 7, and it was then 10 when I picked him up. All were exhausted. While I was on my way, the remaining cruiser rolled over and sank. When I arrived I was pleased to find that two Lowestoft cutters had reached the spot and were taking men from the water. They were nearly exhausted and almost numb from the cold. Many were clinging to wreckage, one group clustering around a floating table.

"Commander Sells told me the trying experience of a brave little shipman who was on board the first vessel struck. As she was settling down he jumped overboard and swam clear of the tremendous vortex, which

the disappearance of the ship had created. He was picked up by another of the cruisers, but soon he also was struck by the submarine's torpedo, and in her turn began to settle down. He had again to jump into the water, and cleared the downward suction. A third cruiser rescued him, but he had not been long on board before she also received her death wound. Again he got clear and clung to a piece of wreckage, from which he was rescued."

FEW SHOW EFFECT OF EXPERIENCES

HARWICH, September 23 (via London).—One hundred and ten survivors from the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue have been landed at Harwich and Littleton, three miles west. Thirty are officers and the others seamen. They estimate that about 700 in all of the crews, approximately 2,000 men, were saved when the disaster overtook their ships.

Crowds of townspeople silently watched the arrival of the Cressy crew, and a flotilla of destroyers carrying the survivors resorted the harbor at 8 o'clock last night.

As the rescuing boats came up, the sound of cheering aboard torpedo boats in the harbor was heard.

The news of what had happened spread like wildfire although nobody had been allowed to talk directly with the survivors. In the crowd there were seen many tearful faces, for most of those along the pier and beach had relatives or friends aboard the sunken cruisers.

After the landing of the uninjured survivors, a little hospital boat took off the injured. These were transferred at once to the Shetley naval ship.

Many of those who escaped without injury spent some time struggling in the water, but few showed any serious effects from their experiences. They walked through lines of questioning faces with firm steps and smiling, as if a submarine attack was no very unusual thing.

A group of women who besieged the ships for names of those saved were informed as gently as possible that no information would be given out except through the official channels of the Admiralty. Sentinels guarded the entrances to the hospital and prevented any one from reaching the survivors.

According to the survivors the loss of life was heaviest on the Aboukir. This vessel was not expecting attack, and many members of her crew were below. The other vessels, while preparing to aid their doomed sister, had brought every available man on deck.

Those survivors who are allowed to get up from their cots and walk about the corridors of the big hotel being used as a hospital, make humorous comments on each other's scars and grotesquely improvised attire. No mention is made of missing companions, nor discuss their experiences only in snatches. Much of this reticence is due to the strict orders of admiralty that the officers and men of the three lost cruisers are not to talk for publication until a formal report has been made by the Admiralty.

None of the vessels seems to have suffered much above the water line. The severe casualties undoubtedly were caused through the traps in which they were caught by the suddenness of the submarine attack.

CREWS LARGELY COMPOSED OF NAVAL RESERVES
YMCIDEEN, HOLLAND (via London). September 23.—Two hundred and eighty-seven survivors from the British cruisers sunk in the North Sea are being cared for at this little village. The men were brought here by the Dutch steamer Flora, which happened to be in the vicinity. Twenty wounded are in a Red Cross hospital.

The crews of all three of the sunken warships were composed largely of naval reserves. The Aboukir was the last ship struck, and it was in the morning she received three torpedoes, and the explosion blew out a large section of the bottom at the bow, capsizing the ship. The crew had no time to launch lifeboats, and tried to save themselves by jumping. The boat was out of sight beneath the waves within three or four minutes after the explosion.

The Hogue, which was near-by, heard the explosion and immediately launched lifeboats to save the swimming survivors, but while this was going on the Hogue herself was torpedoed, apparently in the same manner as the Aboukir, three shots reaching her hull, according to survivors. The Hogue sank in a few minutes, but the greater part of her crew were saved in their own boats.

The Cressy at this point discovered the presence of two German submarines on the way to attack her, and began shelling them with heavy projectiles. The Cressy's marksmanship was excellent, and both submarines were destroyed, survivors say.

Meanwhile from the other side, the Cressy herself was torpedoed in two places and sank immediately. When the attack occurred the cruisers were steaming in a line ahead, three miles apart.

The sailors, far from being discouraged at the mishap, express the conviction that Admiral Jellicoe now will teach the Germans a lesson, and that the ships of the line when they come into action will amply avenge the destruction of the cruisers.

Special praise is given Captain Voorhies of the Flora, by survivors. With only eighteen men in his crew he carried out the work of rescue with the greatest skill. Owing to the roughness of the sea the task of taking on board men stiff with the cold was extremely difficult, and many of them had to be handed up by means of ropes.

It is understood the British sailors will leave tomorrow for a place where they must remain for the duration of the war.

BREAKING OF WINDOWS
ONLY REPORTED DAMAGE
AMSTERDAM, September 23 (via London, 12:35 P. M.).—Referring to the raid of English aviators on the German aviation camp at Bielefeld, a German newspaper received here says that only two bombs were dropped, and the only damage was the breaking of a few windows.

CARRANZA IS DISAVOWED AS FIRST CHIEF BY VILLA

(Continued From Fifth Page.)

a new method of representation at the convention was agreed upon.

During the day Paul Fuller, who recently conferred with both Villa and Carranza for the Washington government, reported at length to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

Well-informed officials seemed to think the cause of the rupture between Carranza and Villa was Villa's disapproval of Carranza's system of representation for the national convention. Carranza was determined his followers should control the convention, or he would not participate in it. By the agreement of Torreón, when the first Carranza-Villa break was adjusted, one defect was to represent every man in the army, and Governors of the states were to be barred. Carranza recently invited the Governors and the generals as well as the army.

Just what the American government would do in the present emergency was not clear to-night. Some officials were confident there would be no second revolution, because of the strength of Villa's army. It was not certain whether the United States would interpose its influence or await developments.

VILLA WAR MENTIONS
TO ASSIST MAYTOLINA
EL PASO, TEXAS, September 23.—Villa agents today sent several carloads of war munitions, as well as troops, to assist Governor Maytorena, of Sonora, who is in open revolt against Carranza. This was followed later, according to reports received here, by the sending of 500,000 pesos in Villa paper currency to Maytorena officials. This money, it was said, was being placed in circulation to absorb the Carranza issue.

General Obregon, a Carranza adherent, who heads the northwestern military zone, of which Sonora is a part, remained in Chihuahua City, a prisoner at Villa's house. It was stated officially.

VILLA'S FORCES GO TO MEET
CARRANZA'S TROOPS
EL PASO, TEXAS, September 23.—All available troops under Villa's command rushed to-night to meet what was reported as a strong force of Carranza troops, moving north from Zacatecas. Even the two brigades which were sent on an overland march into Sonora to assist the Maytorena revolt were recalled hurriedly. They passed through Juarez to-night on their way back to Chihuahua City, Villa's capital.

INCIDENT RIOT STOPPED
BY AMERICAN MARINES
VERA CRUZ, September 23 (10:30 P. M.).—American marines to-night quickly put down an incident riot here. A group of Constitutionalists who had entered the city were requested by the patrols to move on. They refused to obey the command and then were forced to comply.

A crowd gathered and offensive remarks were hurled at the Americans. Immediately marines under Captain Hooker, moved into the midst of the throng and scattered it.

GENERAL MOBILIZATION
UNDER WAY AT MONTEREY
BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, September 23.—General mobilization of troops in Northern Mexico toward General Carranza is under way at Monterey, according to reports current in Matamoros, opposite Brownsville, to-night.

BONILLA AND OTHERS
HELD AS PRISONERS
MEXICO CITY, September 23.—Manuel Bonilla, Minister of Communi-

cations in the Cabinet of President Francisco I. Madero, and a number of other persons were arrested yesterday and incarcerated in the penitentiary. No reason for the arrests was made public.

DIAB ASSOCIATES ARGUE IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—General Felix Diaz, accompanied by several of his close friends and political associates, arrived here unexpectedly to-night. He is traveling incognito and declined to see representatives of the press. Francisco Caballero, former Provisional President of Mexico, left here hurriedly to-night for San Antonio, Texas.

PROCLAMATION OF REVOLT
AGAINST CARRANZA
NOGALES, SONORA, September 23.—A proclamation of revolt against General Carranza, first chief of the Constitutional army, was published here to-night. It is signed by Jose de J. Sanchez.

SMALL AUSTRIAN CRUISER SUNK BY FRENCH VESSEL

Reports of Rout of Army in Galicia and Serb Victories Denounced

NEW YORK, September 23.—The Austro-Hungarian consulate here to-night made public a report which it was stated had been received by wireless from Vienna earlier in the day, as follows:

"The small cruiser Neuta (Austro-Hungarian) while blockading Montenegro, was attacked by the French man of war Becarronche, and sunk after a heroic fight. No other naval engagements took place.

"Communications of the enemy speak of the rout of our army in Galicia, of Serb victories, and of the capture of Cattaro, which are all unadvised lies. To-date we have 41,000 Russians and 8,000 Serb prisoners. The condition of our troops is admirable. In battles shortly to be fought near Premysl nearly all our forces will be engaged.

"Our action in Serbia, while advantageous could be nothing else but defensive, with short offensive movements. Several attacks by the Serbs and Montenegrins to invade our territory have been repulsed with great losses to the enemy."

The Wage-Earner's Bank
A National bank.
A big, strong bank.
A courteous bank.
Three per cent compound interest.
Capital, \$300,000.00.
Surplus, \$100,000.00.
(Note the proportion.)

Planters National Bank

N. & W. FILES BRIEF

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The Norfolk and Western Railway to-day filed with the Supreme Court a brief seeking to show that under present conditions, the West Virginia 2-cent passenger rate law is confiscatory and unconstitutional. In some quarters the suit was taken to indicate a second general attack upon 2-cent passenger laws in various States.

The railway brief quotes Chairman Hardin in the recent 2-cent rate decision as saying for the Interstate Commerce Commission that, "in our opinion, each branch of the service should contribute its proper share of the cost of operation, and of return upon the property devoted to the use of the service."

**Help the Stomach
Digest Your Food**
When the stomach fails to digest and distribute that which is eaten, the bowels become clogged with mass of waste and refuse that ferments and generates poisons that are gradually forced into the blood, creating a distress and often serious illness.

Most people naturally object to the drastic cathartic and purgative agents that shock the system. A mild, gentle laxative positive in its effect, and that will quickly relieve constipation is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, sold by druggists at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. It does not gripe or cramp, but acts easily and pleasantly, and is therefore the most satisfactory remedy for children, women and elderly persons. For a free trial bottle write to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 451 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

Richmond Lumber Yards
LUMBER AND MILLWORK.
Woodward & Son, 4th and Stannton Sts.

**HAVE YOU SEEN THE
New Method Gas Ranges**
AT
PETTIT & CO.'S?

Rountree-Sutherland-Cherry, Corp.

Furniture and Housefurnishing
Cash or Credit 111 W. Broad

All the cheering refreshment that tea ever brought to womankind is blended in—
Ridgways Tea

PRONOUNCED "THE BEST FAIR IN THE SOUTH" FOR YEARS

\$50,000 IN PRIZES

1914

\$25,000 WORTH FREE SHOWS

ATTEND AND BE HAPPY

STATE FAIR

6 DAYS & NIGHTS 6

RICHMOND

Oct. 5-6-7-8-9-10

BIGGER AND BETTER IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

BLUFF goes a long way in some things. But you never saw it keep a poor player on a big league team or make a poor tobacco stay put.

Velvet Joe

The way VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is forging ahead proves one thing—that the public believe what VELVET JOE is telling them, try the tobacco, believe in that, and remain believers. Velvet quality holds the smoker. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Loggitt & Myers Tobacco Co.